

Stigmal vein elongate, a little longer than the marginal, the post-marginal very elongate, over twice the length of the stigmal. Club longer and wider than the funicle, 5 a cone, 2 and 3 subequal, 1 largest, wider than long; pedicel and funicle 1 subequal, similar in shape, the pedicel over twice longer than wide at apex; funicle 2 a little longer than wide, 3 wider than long, 4 still wider, shorter than any club joint. Palpi very short. Marginal cilia of fore wing only a little longer than normal (not a seventh the greatest wing width).

The male is similar, but the sculpture (scaliness) of the scutum and scutellum is not hidden by down; the lateral ocelli are still farther from the eyes, the mandibles are moderately, broadly truncate at apex, the scutum bears a delicate median ruga, the scutellum no median carina, the scape dilated (most widely at apex), the pedicel is gourd-shaped and short, funicle joints vase-shaped, 1 larger than the pedicel, also 2 and 3, 4 a little smaller, 5 twice wider than long, its stalk very short; club tapering, 5 longest, conical, 1 a little smaller than funicle 5, the others a little wider than long.

Described from numerous pairs reared from hemipterous eggs, Port of Spain, British West Indies, December, 1914 (F. W. Urich). From Trinidad.

*Types*.—Catalogue No. 20117, U.S. National Museum, four pairs on tags, a slide bearing a male head and fore wing, female antennæ and a fore wing.

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## A NEW GENUS OF OPHIONEURINE TRICHO-GRAMMATIDÆ FROM JAVA.

By A. A. GIRAULT.

OPHIONEURINI.

*Lathromeromyia*, n. g.

*Female*.—Like *Lathromeris*, Foerster, but the abdomen is not conical and plainly longer than the thorax, but short and obliquely truncate as in *Ufens*, no longer than the thorax, and the marginal cilia of the fore wing are moderately long, the longest about a third of the greatest wing width or somewhat less. Also, the antennæ bear two ring-joints. Mandibles tridentate. Marginal vein not much longer than the stigmal. Similar to *Lathromeroidea*, Girault, but lacking one club joint and the discal ciliation is less regular.

*Male*.—Not known.

*Type*.—The following species.

1. *Lathromeromyia perminuta*, n. sp. Genotype.

*Female*.—Length, 0.30 mm.

Dusky black suffused with yellowish, the fore wings distinctly but not deeply infuscated from base out to end of stigmal vein and from

thence more lightly so to apex. Hind wings narrow, with two distinct rows of discal cilia along cephalic margin, the caudal marginal cilia much longer than the greatest width of the blade but slightly shorter than the longest marginal cilia of the fore wing, the latter with no oblique line of cilia from stigmal knob and bearing about a dozen lines of ciliation which is in more or less regular lines. Funicle a little less than half the length of the club, whose distal joint is longest, subequal to the pedicel, the other three joints plainly wider than long. Tarsal joints of moderate length.

*Male*.—Not known.

Described from two female specimens labelled "From eggs of *Cicada* sp.?. Pasoeroean. 8/9/1913. On leaves of sugar cane." P. van der Goot.

*Habitat*.—Pasoeroean, Java.

*Types*.—The above specimens on a slide. In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

## A NEW LEAF-CUTTING BEE FROM BRAZIL.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

I have recently received from the British Museum for examination three species of *Megachile* collected in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Two of these prove to be *M. squalens*, Hal., and *M. lentifera*, Vach., but the third is new, and may be described as follows:

### *Megachile scopulipes*, n. sp.

♂. Length a little over 10 mm.; black, with long white hair, which has a creamy tint on face and thorax above; vertex, disc of mesothorax, and a patch on upper part of mesopleura with black hair; mandibles black; antennæ long and slender, entirely dark, not at all dilated at end; mesothorax dull, densely punctured, the punctures well separated on middle of disc; no line of white hair in suture between mesothorax and scutellum; middle and hind legs black or piceous, but anterior ones ferruginous, the femora mainly black behind, the tibiæ with a dusky shade on outer side; coxal spines black, small and sharp, curved, with a patch of stiff orange-red hair in front of each; anterior tarsi simple, but the basitarsus somewhat thickened posteriorly, and having behind a very broad and dense brush of rufo-fulvous hair, of the type seen in species with dilated tarsi; middle tarsi with very long pale fulvous hair; hind tarsi thick with shorter rufo-fulvous hair on inner face; hind femora not incrassate; tegulæ small, piceous; wings brownish, the costal side of the marginal cell with a dark fuscous band; basal nervure meeting transverso-medial (in *M. squalens* it falls some distance short of it); abdomen short and broad, hairy, with distinct hair-bands; fifth segment covered with reddish-brown hair; sixth retracted, not hairy,